NEW YORK HERALD. JANES GORDON BENYETT

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STE

BOWERY TREATER, Bowery-Uncle Tom's Casin. BECADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Louis BEWARE-BURTON'S THE TRE, chambers street. A Mineu worms

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Aft

WALLS E'S THEATHE, Broadway-Love FOR LOVE-AMPRICAN MUSBUM-Afternoon and Evening-True BROADWAY MEN'AGERIE-LILLIPUTIAN MING-MAN

CHRISTY S AMBETCAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad BUCKLAY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buck

B NYARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway, PANORAMA OF BHENISH CALLERY, 563 Broadway - Day and Night. SIGNOR BLATZ -STUTYESANT INSTITUTE, 509 Broad

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway PERHAM'S CIPT EX BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-63 Broad

WHOLE WORLD-577 and 579 Broadway-Afternoon New York, Wednesday, March 1, 1854.

THE PRINTER TO THE BOUGE.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett & Candidate. This is the day set apart for the election of Printer to the House of Representatives, in the place of Gen. Armstrong, deceased. There are severa candidates from the Union office-Mr. Arnold Harris, son-in-law of Gen. Armstrong; Mr. Nicholson, the leading editor, and the man to whom Gen. Cass wrote the Nicholson letter; and Col. Forney, Clerk of the House, being among the number. Opposed to all these champions from the office of the Cabinet organ is Mr. Beverly Tucker, of the Sentinel, and Printer to the Senate. We presume that some one of the Faton firm will be elected, because, from the thick political fog and distressing party confusion which exist in the House, they might as well secure the plum to the Union office as not. It has a sort of pre-emption right; and if it has done no good to the party, or the Cabinet, or the President, it can't de much more mischief.

Had sufficient time been allowed us we should have announced James Gordon Bennert, editor and proprietor of the New YORK HERALD, as the Independent constitutional candidate for the printing of the House. If the election is even de ferred for a day or two longer, we desire the members of all parties in the House to consider as a candidate, on the platform laid down-an independent constitutional candidate. We incline to think that we could turn the House printing to a greater advantage, in a comprehensive national point of view, than the mission to France. If elected, therefore, House Printer, we may be considered as having accepted the post, and surrendered our claims to the French mission. If not, not.

As Printer to the House, we should publish bold, spirited journal in Washington, upon the platform of the constitution and State rights, which would soon place the House in apple-pie order, and in a sound and impregnable position before the country. As Moses led the rebellious children of Israel, in spite of themselves, to their destination, so should we lead the House of Representatives through the waters of the Red Sea, (the Nebraska question, and the wilderness of Sin, (the spoils,) to the Promised Land of deliverance and safety. For thirty-five years the editor of this journal has taken an active part in the political affairs of this country. Nor has he labored without a purpose or without success. From the time of Jackson to the present day, our views and policy, and our ticket, in every general election, bave been vindicated by the American people. This was particularly the case in the election of General Pierce; and we doubt not that our subsequent course will be as decisively approved, by public opinion when brought to a judgment between us and the administration.

If the House, therefore, does not elect its Printer to-day, and if they desire to be relieved of their present troubles, and placed upon a sound and solid feeting before the country, we announce to them that if JAMES GORDON BENNETT is elected their Printer, he will do their work, and redeem his promises upon the platform of the constitution. And to serve the House, and to put the Presidential question for 1856 in good shape, we shall surrender all our claims, pretensions and titles to the mission to Prance. We are willing to make this sacrifice, for the relief of Congress and for the good of the country.

The News. Two steamers are about due, with later intelligence from Europe, viz.: the Nashville, from Havre for this port, with dates to the 15th ult., and the Niagara at Boston, with advices to the 18th. One or both o these vessels will probably arrive in season to enable us to lay the news before the publis to-morrow.

Much of our space is again necessarily devoted to matter relating to the Nebraska question. Gen. Cass being universally acknowledged as the chief leader of the elder branch of the democratic party. we have deemed preper to publish his speech in full All sides of the question have now had a thorough hearing, viz.:-Judge Douglas, in behalf of Young America: Mr. Everett, for the wavering Northern whigs; General Houston, solitary and alone among e Southern democratic opponents; Mr. Toombs, for the Union whige; Messrs. Chase, Wade, Seward, and Sumper, for the free soilers and abelitionists, and General Cass for the old fogies. In addition to these, we have furnished comprehensive synoptical sketches of the remarks of various other gentlemen, cruding those of Messrs. Brodhead and Thompson. delivered in favor of the bill yesterday. Mr. Clayton has the floor, and will continue the argument to-day. The case is to be submitted to the Senate this week, if possible. The result will be the adop

ion of the bill by a vote of three to one. The free soilers are still doing their utmost to de feat the Nebraska bill. Among the numerous re monstrances they poured into the Senate yesterday was one from Ohio, declaring that every Congress man who votes for the bill will be "a traitor to b country, to freedom and to God, and worthy only o everlasting infamy." A portion of the members of the Obio Legislature have called for a great State anti-Nebraska Convention, to be held at Columbus an the 22d inst.; but let not the people be led astray by these singular movements of the free sollers, wi are endeavoring to give currency to the impression that all Ohioans are on their side of the question, for meeting of the friends of the measure was to be seld in Columbus yesterday. A report of the proceedings of the Anti Nebraska meeting in Wil sburg, last night freluding a fetter from Sanater Seward, may be found in another column. The

souri act, and, to cop the climax, an efficy of Judge Douglas was yesterday found hanging at the top of the flagstiff on Boston Common. The transactions in the House of Representatives

yesterday will attract attention for their novel character. In the first place, the Committee on Elections asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the question as to Mike Walsh's citi cenship, for the reason that the petition contesting his right to a seat is not corroborated by proof. A debate followed on the bill proposing to grant about a million and two thirds acres of to Wisconsin for railroad purposes, course of which Mr. Skelten felt him called upon to take the wand in defence of the railroad interests of New Jersey. The Free Farm bil singn'ar amendments were proposed. Mr. Cobb, who is once more in his seat, desired to have the principles of the bill extended to single men as well as to heads of families. Mr. Dean wished to confin the bill to Territories he considered it impolitie to saddle the States with free farm settlers. Mr. Junes thought that males over eighteen at which age they are drafted into the army should come in for their share of the land, and Mr. Taylor gellantly moved a similar proposition for the young women, at eighteen are privileged to enter the bends of natrimony. Mr. Wright, of Pa., however, put the finishing touch to the arrangements, by proposing that none but free white people should be extitled to free farms. He did this upon the principle that ne groes are not citizens under the constitution of the United States. This was carried by a vote of seven ty-one to sixty six. So the negroes are ruled out What do the free collers, most of whom are strong advocates of the homestead bill, say to this?

Our despatch from Washington accounces tha several Senators are in great trouble concerning the publication of their transactions in secret session, as well as the promulgation of the Gadmen and O pyright treaties; fin the columns of the HERALD. It estimated that they contemplate investigating the conduct of each other in the premises, and in that event that the editor of this journal may be summon-

A large number of bills were introduced in both branches of our State Legislature yesterday, and few of no special importance were passed. The Senate struck out the personal liability clause in the bill relative to canal transportation companies. Va-rious amendments were proposed to the temperance bill, a mong them several with regard to the making.

vending, and drinking of cider.

Three persons were killed, and many others as riously injured, by the falling of the gallery during the performance at the French Opera Ecuse in New

Orleans, last Sunday evening.

According to the last advices from Mexico, 19th nlt., Santa Anna had issued a decree favoring the adoption of a system of reciprocity in navigati

The New York, Central New Jersey and Pennsy vania Telegraph line, using the House patent, opene for business yesterday. The line is complete from Easton, Pa., to this city, via the Central Railroad and offices have been opened at Plainfield, Phillips burg, Belvidere and Elizabethtown. During the rnoon a large number of ladies assembled office at the latter place, and were addressed by Pro fessor Alexander, who was stationed at Easton, a distance of seventy miles. We have a full report of this lightning speech, but are compelled to defer it publication.

We would direct attention to the report of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Rallroad case in the Supe rior Court. The question comes up now on a motion to amend the complaint, and introduce therein the resolutions which passed the Common Council, authorizing these companies to lay down a railrosc track. After this has been disposed of, a motion to extend the injunction will be heard.

Wendell Phillips delivered the twelfth lecture the New York Anti-Slavery Society's course last evening, before a large audience. We have no room

for a sketch of his remarks to day.

As usual, our columns contain a large amount of interesting and important matter, to which we can not afford space to refer in detail. The headings of the various articles will suffice to give the reader cine as to their contents.

The Nebraska Question—Its Effect upon the

Political Farties of the Day.

The speech of Gen. Cass upon the Nebraska question betrays a lively apprehension concerning the probable results of this agitation upon Presidential appirants and the political parties of the day. He would rather that a silent acquiescence in the Missouri compromise had been recognized in the bill of Judge Doug. las-he would have preferred plain sailing before pleasant breezes, to the dangers of what is called in the Mexican Gulf "a Norther." with a rugged shore and noisy breakers upon every side. But as the administration are in for it as the Senate is in for it and as the country is in for it, he has even resolved "to face the music," and, sink or swim, to risk his chances upon the platform of the fundamental law of the land.

The agitation which we predicted upon the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill into the Senate is already realized. All the freeseil and anti-slavery elements and sentiments of all parties and factions in the North, are fully aroused, and from the mass of remonstrances against the impending repeal of the Missouri inhibition, which are pouring into Congress from day to day, from the Northern States, it is evident, what ever may be the fate of this bill, that an agitation has been excited which will extend and give shape to the Presidential campaign of 1856. It is equally manifest that this overruling question will demolish all existing estimates for the Presidency, and bring about a sectional reconstruction of parties which may shake our "firm-set Union" to its foundations

The repeal of the Missouri compromise, resting as the measure does upon the spirit and intent of the fundamental law, was not a Presidential project on the part of Judge Douglas. Nor was it, on the other hand, a reckless venture from a sudden inspiration. The original bill of Mr. Douglas may be aptly illustrated by those ancient lines of doggerel, the first democratic application of which, we believe, was made to Martin Van Buren, in the height of his power under the wing of Gen. Jackson:-

He wires in and wires out And leaves the matter still in doubt Whether the snake which made the track Was ging South, or coming tack. It was the amendment of Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, proposing fairly and squarely, bluntly and plumply, in so many words, to repeal the Missouri restriction, which brought up the issue in its radical and legitimate shape before Mr. Douglas and the Senate. Then followed a momentous democratic Senatorial canons, the Southern members giving the cae; then followed a still more awful consultation with the President and the Cabinet: but the Southern Senators having dictated their terms, there was no alternative but to run the gauntle. The bill was modified-the administration was dragooned into the service; and the Cabinet oraun, which had deprecated the proposed repeal as inexpedient, injudicious, and hazardons. whipped round into line; and from that daythat important Sabbath day, which witnessed the consummation of this arrangement-to this hour, the Southern Senators have had the administration, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Cass, and all the democratic aspirants for the succession, except

aron is due however, to Mr. Dixon a Southern hig ; but as it would never answer for the democrats to fall behind the whigs, even of the uth, upon a question touching Southern rights, there was no escape from the dashing expedient of expunging the Missouri line from the map of the United States.

Thus was the Kansas-Nebraska bill brought into its present shape, for the extinction of the davery line of demarcation of 1820. Now, what are the political consequences foreshadowed from the brisk and wide-spread agitation excited in the North? Can the local and sectional factions of the democratic party, already demoralized and disorganized under the free soil influences of the Cabinet-can they be restored into a homogeneous party upon the plat-form of this bill! As for the whigs, the division indicated in the election of 1852 has already been completely realized upon this very measure, by the unbroken line of division between Northers and Southern whige in the Senate, Mr. Balger having declared, by authority, that they of the South were unanimously with Douglas and the administration for the bill.

We have already, then, a distinct Northern whig party and a distinct party of Southern whigs—the former with W. H. Seward as their recognized leader, and the latter under the guidance of an equally erratic Southern politi-cal adventurer, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia. The whige, then, stand committed upon this Nebraska bill, to a sectional contest for the next Predency-a contest between the North and the South—and between the radical principles of slavery extension and the abolition of slavery. The question then recurs, how is it with the democracy? John Van Buren, the other day at Washington, to an observation that it ought to be enough for him that a democratic admin istration was for this Nebruska bill, is said to have replied: "No, sir; it is not enough, because the democratic party is not for that bill. and the jugglers for the Presidency will find it so." This is ominous, coming from John Van Buren. It is tantamount to a formal notice of another Buffalo platform and another demo cratic Buffalo ticket for the Presidency in 1856, if this repeal is adhered to as the new shibboleth

of the administration. To the open hostility of John Van Buren, to the violent denunciations of "the Nebraska outrage" by the Evening Post and the Albany Atlas, and to the rattling fire of free soil mus ketry which has been opened upon Congress may be attributed the very singular state o things which we developed the other day as existing in the House of Representatives trepidation of some members, the suspicions the open hostility, and the uncertainty of others who ought to be relied upon when wanted by the administration. The prevailing fear seems to be that the passage of this Nebraski bill will unsettle the present organization of cliques and parties, all estimates for the succession, and throw everything into a state of revolution and confusion. But in point of fact, in a general view it matters little whether the bill is passed or defeated in the House. The Northern anti-slavery sentiment has a theme for agitation in either event, which it is not likely will be abandoned this side of the next Presidential campaign. If the bill is passed the agitation will be maintained for its repeal; if the bill is defeated, the agitation will continue to prevent the House and the Senate from touch

Pass the bill or defeat it, the agitation will continue until the anti-slavery people of the North shall have fully tested their strength against it. This warfare, as a natural consequence, must break down the administration break up the few remaining landmarks be tween the old political parties; and lead to a general reconstruction of parties for 1856 upon the lines of division known as Mason and Dixon's line, and the Missouri line. The next Presidential contest may be between the North and the South, in the open field; and the result no man can foretell. But, in the face of all dangers to parties and politicians, we adhere ttorm of the constitution. Un platform peace may eventually be restored; but the longer the day of this constitutional issue is deferred, the greater will be the perils of final adjustment. While we are in for it. though the administration may go down, though cabinets may be broken up, Presidential aspirants thrown high and dry, and the old decayed parties of the day scattered to the winds, let us go through with the work. Let the bill be passed.

Our Foreign Polley.

Instructions, we are told, have at length been despatched to Mr. Buchanan to inquire the meaning of Lord Clarendon's assurance that Great Britain and France were of one mind on American as well as European questions. If the report be true, we are surprised and glad to hear it. We had no idea that the all-important controversies on diplomatic costume had left Mr. Marcy time to think of such matters: and the slip-shod system on which our whole foreign policy has been conducted under the present administration would only have been carried out consistently had Lord Clarendon's significant disclosure been allowed to pass without

We are left to conjecture the nature of the instructions that have been sent to our Minister in England. If they have not been plain and anequivocal Mr. Marcy will earn another claim to public odium. Such language as that uttered by Lord Clarendon, in his position as Foreign Minister of a friendly power, can only be ex plained by a frank and thorough disclaimer of any such meaning as it bears on its face. With anything short of this it will not comport with our honor and interests to be satisfied. Had his threat been the first intimation of any design on the part of Great Britain to interfere in the affairs of this continent, it would have been our duty to notice it in a manner which could not admit of dispute, and to notify Great Britain that the policy of this government with regard to other nations on this continent had not varied perceptibly since the days of Monroe. Coming as it does after the emphatic assurance of his predecessor that England and France will not suffer the United States to absorb Cuba without at least an attempt to prevent it. it constitutes in itself an overt act of aggression, and a constructive interference in our national concerns. Had our Secretary notified the world that the United States and any other nation were of one mind in all questions of European or Asiatic policy, and intimated distinctly that they would interfere to prevent Russia advancing against Turkey, or Creat Britain consummating her conquest of B() mah, the announcement would assuredly have been construed as an insult to all other powers. and Great Britain would have been the first to resent it. We shall not, we trust, be found less Maine Legislature has placed resolutions, with on. | Gen. Houston, in pretty fair discipline and in watchful of our honor and our interests; and done. Let these appeals discipline and in watchful of our honor and our interests; and done. Let these was dissenting roice, against the repeal of the Mis. | good working order. The radical issue agreed while we exches anything hike seeking pre- like other people.

texts of querel, shall not shrink from ta'sing up the gauntlet when it is thrown at our fact

This system of stablishing a tyrann's su-perintendence over the affairs of the whole world by means of a combination between two powerful nations is a scheme which, Lord Palmerston has long been maturing. His idea is to assemble a congress of nations and to induce each to agree first to prevent any aggression by the strong upon the weak, secondly to maintain the present territorial limits of each in their integrity, and thirdly, to disclaim once and forever, any intention or design of interfering in the internal affairs of each other. So far as Europe is concerned there might possibly be nothing in this plan to which we should be called upon to demur. Whether it be for the benefit of the nations of Europe that territorial aggressions should be prohibited and each nation suffered to establish whatever form of government it may prefer, is a question which they, not we, are entitled to decide; it would at least recommend itself as being obviously calculated to advance the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the old continent. But when Lord Palmerston attempts to extend the area over which his congress is to have jurisdiction so as to include America, we are bound to stop him at the threshold, and warn him that the United States must be obliterated from the list of nations before such a policy can be inaugurated on American soil. No European nation has any stake or interest on this continent that can for a moment compare with ours. Providence has placed its destinies in our hands, in endowing us with the richest and largest portion of its soil: we should be unfaithful to that trust, were we to suffer foreign intruders to prevent our pursuing, in our own way, the course which we may deem best calcu lated to ensure its progress in civilization, and advancement in material prosperity. More than this, no intervention can be attempted by any European nation in the affairs of this continent without directly prejudicing our practical interests. England cannot establish a colony in Central America, nor Spain interfere in Mexico, nor France attempt to plant her flag on any spot between Hudson's Bay and Cape Horn, without inflicting on us an injury which every public man can appreciate. We are here do miciliating in a new country a social and political system which almost every European nation has unsuccessfully attempted to establish at home: we will not have the success of our experiment jeopardised by counter weights and counter influences on our borders. We seek, intend, will suffer no wanton aggression by our citizens on our neighbors; but so long as the United States can command a single frigate or a single regiment, we will not allow any European power to plant its flag on a single rock or become sovereign of a single inch of desert on this continent, beyond what they

So far as America is concerned, therefore, foreign congresses have no vocation here. Fully capable of administering their own affairs. and, whether rightly or wrongly, immutably convinced that on them alone, if on any one, devolves the duty of watching over the concerns of this continent, the independent republics constituting the United States of America distinctly repudiate any claim of Europeans to intermeddle in any way or shape either with political or territorial or social revolutions here. This fact cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of Lord Palmerston and his colleagues. It is the sentiment of all parties

At the same time we cannot too strongly urge upon the administration the necessity of providing that the United States be not unrepresented at any congress of nations which may assemble in Europe. It so happens, as we all know, that with one single exception our present ministers in Europe are the last persons in the world from whom we can expect any reliable information, or judicious watchfulness. One is fighting duels, another playing cards, a third writing ary letters, ever so many bling about their dress: not one out of the batch seems to be alive to the fact that the plot now fomenting in the minds of the Western allies is aimed as directly at the United States as at Russia. A parcel of schoolboys would have equal claims to respect and confidence. There they are, however, such as God has made them: and the only resource left us is to take their incapacity for granted, and see that some one on whom we can rely represents our interests at the momentous crisis which is approaching. Neither the Emperor of France nor the ministers of Great Britain understand our position and views on the subject of foreign intervention here. If our delegate to the congress of nations discharged no other duty than correcting the prevailing ignorance in Europe, and placing the United States squarely on the platform which it is our duty and intention to occupy. his time would not be lost, and dangers looming in the distance might possibly be averted.

THE RAILROAD LAND SPOILS-A MORNING'S WORK .- The Senate of the United States the other morning passed a number of bills, making grants of the public lands to certain railroads, as follows:--To Louisiana, for a railroad from Shreveport to Mississippi river; to Wisconsin, for a railroad from Madison to Mississippi river; to Iowa, for certain railroads therein; to Alabama, for a railroad from Georgia line, on Chattaboochee river, to the city of Mobile; to Alabama, for a railroad from Selma, on the Alabama river, to Gunter's landing on the Tennessece river, and a railroad from Memphis, on the Mississippi river, to connect with the Nashville and Charleston railroad; to California, for a railroad from San Francisco to San Jose, from Benicla to Marysville, from Sacramento elty via Auburn to Nevada city, and from Stockton to Sonora; to Florida, for several railroads in that State was passed; to Arkansas, for a railroad from Gaines' landing on the Mississippi river to the Texas boundary, near Fulton.

Here is an aggregate of several millions of acres of the public domain swallowed down in a morning's meal by the Senate. A few more such meals, and there will be nothing lett for Bennett's land distribution bill or the homestead bill. The railroad land speculators will have picked out and appropriated all but the descrits and the mountains. While the work is going on, should not our New York railroad companies put in for their share? The public lands belong to the United States-that is, to all the States; and if these lands are to be squandered away among the railroad land jobbers. New York and all the old States are entitled to their proportion. All these bills, when they go to the House, should be tacked to Bennett's land bill, and then that bill should be laid upon the table. We hope it will be watchful of our honor and our interests; and done. Let these land jobbers buy their lands

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOT MONOPOLY VERSES OUR CITY TAXATION .- One of our morning cotemporaries, with immense preten social reformer and as a pattern of Fourierite philosophy and morality, seems to have resolved upon a monopoly of the choicest epithets of the fish market. Under the supposition that hard names and strong writing are the same thing, this violent socialist cotemporary pronounces the man who differs with it in opinion, whether upon slavery, quack medicines or railroad corporations, as nothing less than a liar, a caitiff or a scoundrel. Thus, it denounces the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for getting a bill half way through the New Jersey Legislature to their advantage, as "traitors." "Judases." and "Benedict Arnelds." But what are the real merits of the

The Camden and Amboy Company have a monopoly of the railroad right of way across the empire of New Jersey, of which Commodore Stockton is the Emperor, just as absolute in his power as Governor Gil Davis is over Coney

From the centre all round to the sea

Well, as a condition of this monopoly, the company pay so much per capita upon their passengers across the State; and this tax, levied upon the people of the other States, exempts the Jerseyman from taxation for State purposes. In other words, the travel between Philadelphia and New York, and vice versa, pays the whole amount of the State expenses of the Jersey Empire. And the Jersey people consent to this because it pays; and yet the company which confers all these blessings upon the Jerseymen are denounced as "traitors" because they succeed in an extension of their monopoly.

Suppose the railroad companies which centre in this city, upon the privilege of a similar per capita tax upon passengers, were to relieve the people of this metropolis of their ave millions of dollars of taxation, would it not be a rather difficult task to induce our fellow-citizens to shift this immense tax back upon their pockets? Just so it is with the Jersey people. They have an emperor over them, and his monopoly controls the State; but he and his monopoly collect from outsiders the State taxes for the dear people, and the dear people are satisfied with the equivalent. How different the case with us? We pay five millions of taxes, and get nothing for it but mud and filth, and disease and corruption. We make new charters, we elect new fathers for the corporation; but our taxes are still increased, the money disappears like snow flakes in the North river, and we have nothing to show for it but an increase of mud and filth, an increase of spoilsmen, and an increase of corruption.

If, therefore, the people of New York city can submit to be taxed five millions, to be squandered away, surely the people of New Jersey may be excused in prolonging a monopoly and her Emperor who exempts them from State taxation entirely. It is a mere difference of taste. For our part, we think the Jersey people show a great deal more practical, every day, old-fashioned common sense, than we dobetween taxes and no taxes. And we can consent to the continued existence of the Camden monopoly if they will only reduce their fare to a reasonable limit, give us better cars, and make better time with the through passengers and the mails. We hope the Emperor of New Jersey will not forget the travelling public who pay the Jersey taxes. So that justice is lone in this respect, we care not a fig if the Jerseyman pays not the first penny of taxes till doomsday. Our five millions are quite

enough for us.

Orystal Palace
NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS FOR THE ENSUING
YEAR—TWO TICKETS IN THE PIELD. The subjoined notice, which appeared in several of the daily journals of yesterday, will explain the reasons of a gathering of the stockholders of the Crystal Palace, held

Crystal Palace.—As a meeting of the stockholder of the Crystal Palace.—As a meeting of the stockholder of the Crystal Palace, beld at the Metropolitan Hotel, corner of Breadway and Prince extres, on Saturday evening, 28th inst., John H. White, Dadley Person, Udolpho Wolfe, Sawin Burr and John Hooper were elected a committee to nominate a Scare of Directors. to be suppared by the stockholder at the annual election of directors. An adjourned meeting will be held at the above place to a statement of the stockholder at the annual election of directors.

At the hour appointed for the holding of the meeting some forty or fifty persons were in the room, but the number of those in attendance during the evening was

sumewhat augmented as the proceedings advanced.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Wm.

W. Brackett, Esq., the Precident of the former meeting.

After the Secretary had read the minutes of the last meeting and they had been approved,

Mr. John H. White rose and said:—Mr. Chairman and

gratismen, I have been instructed by the committee ap-pointed to memins to a Board of Directors of the Orystal Pa'ace for the ensuing year, to submit the following as suitable persons for that office. It is proper for me to eay that this report is not entirely a unanimous one. I is signed by four members of the committee, althoug when the tieket was made up all the members of the committee were present, and the non-concurring members did not object to any of the names. It is also proper to say that the committee had much difficulty in making this ticket. There were many names suggested to them which they would wish to report, but upon inquiring of several gentlemen they absolutely refused to serve; many were not stockholders. Thus it was that many names that oams sealesment bey absolutely returned to serve; many were not stockholders. Thus it was that many names that came before the committee, and which would readily suggest themselves to the minds of gentlemen present as being of the best, yet when called upon were unwilling to be consected in any way or manner with the association. Another question came before the committee, wis: whether or no it was proper or expellent to take some of the old Beard of Directors and place them upon the new Bard? But it seemed to be the unarimous desire that the names reported should be mainly a new list. Some of the gentle men by the second of the

Number Works, Museum, Paper warehouse, Breker, Lawyer, Sy Vice Precident of the Bank of the Commenwealth, hatter, Lawyer and the Commenwealth, Carriage maker, Com alsoins merchant, Adams a On. 7 Express Office that dware, his builder, law rice of speckery, &c. Desgate. Jean B. Con n. Uselpho Well. S. Con n. Uselpho Well. S. Jeans B. Brewster J. T. Farrich. W. B. Limmete C. J. Kichards Conras Heart States Wm. Character John B. Cornell Beary Silbon B. Cornell Beary Silbon R. b. Colorna, J. P. Treadwell Warran Leisand W. H. Barcaght all of which is y

Mr. Hours moved that a vote by ballot; he takes the adoption of the ms jority report.

A number of gentleman here moved to amend, by much confusion prevailed that it was impossible to out what the meeting was driving at. A general paring of notes assued, the advocates of the respelique impeaching the names on the adverse lists as holding any of the stock.

Mr. Minwis then moved, as another amendment

read of the names of restlemen upon both of the regard and so take the question upon the confirmation of th tisket for the board.

Mr. E. Burn thought all of the lists imperfect in regar to securing compotent representatives of the differen

Mr. Burn did not agree with Mr. Rutler in that par-Mr. Burn did not agree with Mr. Rutler in that par-mer. Mr. Burn did not agree with Mr. Rutler in that par-

tionler.

Mr. Chas Burnes inquired how much the public cards of Mr. Barsum and Mr. Genia, depreciating the stock of the Orystal Palsee, had to do with the effort thrusting forward of Mr. Barnum this evening as Pracifect of the Orystal Palsee? He was going on to culogies the beauty of the building, in comparison with the palaces in Dublim and Paris, when he was interrupted by an inquiry, whether he was ever inside of the New York Orystal Palsee?

and Paris, when he whether he was ever inside of the New Landsche he was ever inside of the New Landsche Palace?

Mr. Ruyme said he had not—(ironical langhter and hisses)—he left New York for Europe previous to the opening of it.

Mr. Witter said that the stock was lower at the time the eard of Mr. sers. Barnum and Genin appeared than it has been since. The stock had gone up considerably of late, owing is the probability of their being new vigour latused into the conduct of the institution—by the appointment of a new Board of Direction.

The question was then taken upon adopting the names. The question was then taken upon adopting the manner.

The question was then taken upon adopting the name which were on the lists of both reports, and it was lest. The question then recurred upon the original motion the adoption of the majority report, and it was carried. The meeting then adjourned

INDIGNATION MEETING.

The opponents of the ticket just nominated, and who claim that they represent two thirds of the stock of the Crystal Palsos, held a meeting on their own acc the regular meeting had adjourned. Edwin Burz, Eq., occupied the chair, and C. H. Haswell, Esq., acted at Secretary.
On motion, the following-named gentlemen were ap-

pointed to act as a committee upon no minatipointed to act as a committee upon no mination: — newer, J-m Altypre, J R Flanegan, A N. Leviz, J. A. Lecien, and A T. Stewart.

After the committee had been some time in consulta-tion, they reported the following-named gentlemes as pro-per candidates for the Bears of Directorship for the ea-suley year. Some of the names, it will be perceived, are

o the other licket at W. W. Stone.
Wm. B. Dinsmore,
J. R. Pianagan.
Wm. O'Brion.
Charles L. Tidany.
J. B. Swiman.
H. Condill.
J. H. Jayvell.
George A. White.
G. A. Beyt.
H. J. Raymond.

INTRIDURNE FROM PORTO CARRILO.—By the arrival of the Chilian schooner Glara Borges, in seventeen days from Porto Cabello, we are informed that the ratificad is rapicty progressing under the management of Mr. J. Deroty,

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—This is the last day for thing notes of is up for the March term.

Some a Court General Term.—Nos. 37, 52, 58, 33, 39. Sames Course General Term.—Nos. 37, 52, 58, 33, 39, 56, 59,23, 33, 60 to 42 54, 17 44.

Screen Course Special Term.—The Clerk will receive no a of freus to day.

Beranson Count—Circuit —Adjourned sine die. Supanson Count—Fris! Term.—Adjourned to 6th of Marco. Charger Plans -- Nos. E. 187, 216, 274, 588, 588, 286, 286, 288, 818, 818, 186, 388, 12, 111, 810.